BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. MONDAY. MAY 16, 1864. NO. 159.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Weldon.

WELDON, May 13.—Passengers report no fighting in Chesterfield since the 7th. The enemy still hold the railroad. An attack may be expected by our forces at any moment. The trains will run through to Petersburg on Sunday. Our forces are at Swift Creek. All business suspended in Petersburg, and every man in the ranks.—All here and in Petersburg are confident of success. No further attack on Drewry's Bluff. Four gunboats destroyed.

From the Mississippi and Beyond.

MOBILE, May 13.—A dispatch received at Headquarters from Oak Springs, brings New Orleans dates to the 9th. Gold two for one and rising. All knowledge of Banks is ignored. Steele is reported at Little Rock and Marmaduke between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, shelling the latter place.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, May 14.—The following telegram has been received by Gen. Maury from Osyka, dated May 14th:

No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it was thought he had surrendered. No boats are coming down. All communication is cut off. The iron-clad gunboat *Granite City*, gunboat No. 45 and a transport with 40 soldiers on board were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass on the 6th.

Confirmation of the Death of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

PETERSBURG, May 14.—All quiet here to day. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died Thursday from wounds received Wednesday.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, May 13.—A dispatch to-day from Col. Scott, via Summit, confirms the news of the hemming in of Banks at Alexandria by Dick Taylor. A battery six miles below Alexandria is stopping communication via Red river. It is said the battery is supported by Briggs' and a part of Polignac's infantry. The battery has captured a transport with a valuable cargo of commissary stores and one hundred prisoners; also the *City Bell*, with 120 of an Ohio Regiment, and killed Col. Bassett, of the *Corps de Afrique*, Col. Ogiel and one Lieutenant Colonel. On the 5th the *Warner* and a gunboat was captured. Her armament of 21 pieces, including 8 32-pounders Parrotts, and crew were taken.

It was reported at Shreveport that Gen. Smith and the enemy had a fight at Jenkins' Ford. We captured several hundred prisoners, many small arms, pontoon bridges and all their trains. We lost Gen. Learsy and Col. Grunswood killed, and General Wall and Kendall Clarke wounded.

From North Georgia.

For a day or two the telegraph has been silent as to occurrences around Dalton. We give the following from the Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 11th, which shows that a general engagement was hourly expected:

ATLANTA, Tuesday, 12 M.

The sudden cessation of dispatches from Dalton yesterday, with rumors of a Yankee raid upon Resaca station, 18 miles this side of Dalton, and the non-arrival of the train last night at the usual hour, created considerable uneasiness in the public mind. The mystery was satisfactorily cleared up this forenoon by the arrival of the train with wounded from the Resaca fight, and the resumption of telegraphic communication.

The train was delayed last night at Kingston, to convey troops towards the front.

From certain signs known to the operators, it was believed that the wires were tampered with by the enemy, or some spy along the line, and the transmission of dispatches to the front was immediately stopped. It will be seen by our account elsewhere that the raiders were handsomely repulsed near Resaca, and are being pursued.

Reports were current on the streets all the forenoon that there was fighting along the line yesterday. It was also reported that the enemy had attacked Stewart's, Stevenson's and Hindman's divisions, and that the Yankees were repulsed with heavy loss.

The special of the *Appeal* mentions the capture by Wheeler of the entire cavalry command of Col. Lagrange, near Varnell's station, and the arrival of the prisoners at Dalton.

Information received is not such as to justify the opinion that a general engagement has commenced, as our lines were only attacked at various gaps along the front.

FEDERAL RAID ON RESACA.

The body of the enemy passed through Snake Creek Gap yesterday evening and made a raid on Resaca. A considerable fight occurred about two miles from the place.

We conversed with some of the wounded this morning who came down on the train. We could not gain a great many particulars as they were wounded in the early part of the engagement.

The enemy, in what numbers we could not ascertain, approached our forces and attacked on the right, left and centre. The —— Mississippi, which was in front, had three volleys fired on them from all sides, which cut them up considerably, killing some few of the men.

The regiment then fell back to the main body, and our forces commenced shelling the enemy vigorously. The enemy passed in their firing as they neared the main body of our forces, and it is reported they were badly whipped later in the evening.

The brigade which was at Resaca was reinforced from Dalton, and no doubt is felt that we will not only be able to hold our position, but will give the enemy a severe whipping, if not capture their whole force.

It was rumored, also, that Wheeler is in their rear, and had possession of the gap. If this be true, there is little doubt of their escape.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I learn from the daily papers that Gov. Vance will address the people of this county today, commencing at 1 o'clock. Will His Excellency be so kind as to inform his hearers how it is, that such men as A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, Thomas Bragg, Peter E. Hines, J. W. B. Watson, Wm. J. Hawkins, John Spelman and many other original secessionists, who two years ago denounced him as a traitor and tory, are *now* all sleeping in the same *bed!* Who has changed? Did Gov. Vance get in their bed or did the *originals* get in his bed? That's the question.

The original secessionists and all his other defamers two years ago, declare most emphatically that they have not changed a hair's breadth since the war commenced. Then has His Excellency changed?—If, not, then tell us how it is that you have turned down the *sheets* and all the *originals* and Jno Spelman, now sleep and sweat together in the same bed?

Will the Governor enlighten us on the above questions? I voted for him two years ago, and desired to do so agin this year, but I can never vote in company with the above named men, who seem to be his principal and only supporters. Consequently, I am compelled to vote this year for his competitor, Mr. Holden, and I believe all the true Conservatives in the State will do the same thing. Let every Conservative in the State stand fast by his colors, and on the first Thursday in August, you will hear something *"drap,"* and it won't be the *coon*, but more likely the man that is endeavoring to carry the Conservative party over to the Destructive party. Let the Governor *"tear"* up and down main street, make speeches and fly round generally, it will do him no good. For the child is born and his name is WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. Three cheers for Holden, the little pony "after the straitest sect," and roll on the ball, boys! The veteran soldiers of a hundred hard fought battles and the home folks of every section are praying and looking for HOLDEN to come up head! And after the first Thursday in August next, when he shall first make his appearance upon the highest pinnacle of fame within the gift of a great people of a sovereign State, then indeed will the welkin ring with the shouts of all those who love freedom and constitutional liberty. A CONSERVATIVE.

Wake Co., May 16, 1864.

Public Meeting in Johnston.

At a meeting of the citizens of Oneal District, Johnston county, on Saturday, the 30th of April, Major Wm. A. Smith was recommended for the Senate, to represent the county in the next Legislature of North Carolina; Simon Godwin and Thomas D. Snead, Esqr., for the House of Commons.

Delegates were appointed to the mass meeting to be held in Smithfield, on Saturday of May Court week to recommend and support the above ticket for nomination.

These are true Conservative men, and willing to be held in strict obedience to their constituents, and will be cordially and unanimously supported in this part of the county. S. W. MOODY, Chm'n.

Standard please copy.

The Chalotte *Bulletin* of Friday says that Vice President Stephens passed through that place on Thursday, *en route* it was supposed for Richmond.

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.

The Conservatives of Wake will meet at the Town Hall, over the Market House, in Raleigh, at 11 o'clock on Monday, May 16th, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, &c. A full attendance of all true Conservatives is requested. May 12-td

Daily Prayer Meeting.—THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. May 6-tf

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia.

May 16-td

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,

May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

To the Voters of Moore and Montgomery COUNTIES—I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery Counties in the next Senate of North Carolina. My principles are Conservative after the straitest sect, and are well known by all who know me. I will explain them more fully at the proper time.

May 11-d1t&w3t* J. A. BARRETT.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 WOOD CUTTERS.

Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PIERCE,

May 16-12t Captain & Post Q'r.

The Speech of Mr. Stephens

Is now ready and may be had at our counting room. Only 5,000 copies were printed and those who do not send their orders soon will be disappointed, for the edition will soon be exhausted.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150-horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

AUCTION SALE.

MONDAY, 16th, (COURT WEEK) WE WILL SELL a bay MARE, 10 years old, excellent under the saddle and ploughs well, now in foal by a celebrated Morgan horse; also a good saddle, peculiarly adapted for a fleshy man, an excellent family Carriage, two setts Double Harness, one or two barrels Brown Sugar, 2,500 pounds Bar Iron, and a large lot of the celebrated Killikinick Tobacco, a lot of Bar Spring Steel and 4 barrels No. 1 Lime, seveal dozen Weeding Hoes, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
May 10-td Auctioneers.

ATTENTION BLACKSMITHS AND FARMERS--NAIL RODS AT AUCTION--$5 BILLS TAKEN FOR THEIR FACE.

MONDAY NEXT (COURT WEEK) WE WILL SELL in lots to suit purchasers a few bundles of extra Nail Rod Iron. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
May 12-4t Auctioneers.

SCRAP LEATHER AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH MAY, WE WILL sell a large lot Scrap Sole Leather, in lots to suit buyers; also an extra large Vice, in good order. Five dollar bills taken for their face.

May 12-4t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Aucts.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
April 30-1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR PERSONS DESIRING to engage in the manufacture of Pea Nut Oil, the undersigned are prepared to build at short notice a Hydraulic Press and fixtures of the most approved pattern in exchange for Oil. Address

DABNEY & SOMERS,
May 3-d25t Lynchburg, Va.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 31-3tawtd

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va; Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday the 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired for important business.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons, for St. Johns College, are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
May 3-d2twtd Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte Bulletin, copy till date and send bill to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed

March 18-d&wtf

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEPT'R.					1	2	3
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OCT'R.							1
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NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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DEC'R.					1	2	3
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MILITARY DIRECTORY.

Field Officers, Brigades, Divisions and Corps of North Carolina Regiments:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2	W R Cox,	W S Stallings,	D W Hurtt,
3	S D Thruston,	W M Parsley,	W T Ennett.
4	Bryan Grimes,	J H Wood,	E A Osborne,
5	T M Garrett,	J W Lea,	W J Hill,
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	
7	E G Haywood,	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,
8	J M Whitson,	J R Murchison,	R A Barrier,
9	W H Cheek,	R Barringer,	W H H Cowles,
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	T Sparrow, Jas Reilly,
11	Col Leventhorpe,	W J Martin,	F W Bird,
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	R B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	G W Hammond,
16	W A Stowe,		
17	W F Martin,	J C Lamb,	T H Sharpe,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	W G Robinson,	W R Roberts,
20	T F Toon,		J S Brooks,
21		W S Rankin,	W J Pfohl,
22	T S Galloway,		
23			C C Blacknall,
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	S C Bryson,	W S Grady,
26	J R Lane,	J T Jones,	J T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr.,	G F Whitfield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,	W H A Speer,	S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	Z J Proffett,	
30	F M Parker,		J C Holmes,
31	J V Jordan,	C W Knight,	J A D McKay,
32	E C Brabble,	D G Coward,	H G Lewis,
33	C M Avery,	R V Cowan,	J H Sanders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordon,	F L Twitty,
35	J G Jones,	J T Johnston,	S B Taylor,
36	Wm Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37	W M Barbour,	W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	W J Hoke,	John Ashford,	G W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,	Geo Tait,	W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	A M Waddell,	R Moore,
42	J E Brown,	C W Broadshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,	W G Lewis,	W J Boggan,
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	S H Boyd,	J R Winston,	T McG Smith,
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McNeill,
47	G H Faribault,		A D Crudup,
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	W H Jones,
49	L M McAfee,	J A Fleming,	J F Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52		M A Parks,	
53	W A Owens,	J T Morehead,	J J Iredell,
54	K R Murchison,	A Ellis,	J A Rogers,
55	J K Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57	A C Godwin,	H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Dula,
59	D B Ferebee,	Ed Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,	J T Weaver,	J T Hull,
61	J D Radcliffe,	W S Devane,	H Harding,
62		G W Clayton,	
63			
64	L M Allen,	W N Garrett,	T T Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66	A D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowley,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander McRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J C Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J. N. Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj J. McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion, and is commanded by Col W H Thomas.

The 1st and 3d Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 40th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C. April 25, 1864.

TO SUPPLY THE HOSPITALS AT THIS POST with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 Cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase STANDING, convenient to this Post, or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul. W. E. PIERCE,

May 16-12t Captain & Post Q. M.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Five Dollar Notes.

The Government having reduced the value of the five dollar notes to only two-thirds their face, they will no longer be taken at par at the *Progress Office*. We will take them at a discount of one-third, just what is allowed for them by C. B. Harrison, Chief of the Government Depository at this place. Government cannot blame citizens for refusing to place a higher estimate on its currency than it is held at by its own financial agents. The whole blame, therefore, of the depreciation of the fives is with the Government and not with the people. Persons sending us $5's by mail will be credited for two-thirds their face and no more, and no bills due the office can hereafter be paid in fives save at such discount.

May 7, 1864.

The War in Virginia.

We are yet without satisfactory intelligence from Virginia, but the news that we have from Gen. Lee's army is favorable, and rumors of still greater successes have obtained currency, which we hope may soon be confirmed. We publish from the Richmond papers such particulars as we find of the late battles in Northern Virginia and the fighting between Petersburg and Richmond. No mail has yet been received, though we hope to get Petersburg papers by the next arrival, the road being re-opened to that place, it was thought, yesterday.

We have already announced that intelligence of the cutting of the Danville and Richmond railroad was received here on Friday, but where cut or to what extent the road was damaged we are not apprised. Our last dispatches from Richmond were dated May 10th, last Tuesday, since which time we have received no press reports. We give elsewhere, however, extracts from Richmond papers of Wednesday 11th, and we learn that papers from that city as late as Thursday the 12th have been received here, though we have not seen them.

Grant, at last accounts, confronted Gen. Lee with the main Yankee army, in Northern Virginia, while it is now positively asserted that Butler, with a heavy force, holds the Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. General Beauregard commands our forces at Petersburg, and is said to have an army sufficiently strong to defy the enemy. At this writing our latest dispatches from Petersburg are to Saturday, at which time all was reported quiet; though we shall most probably hear of a terrific struggle between the contending armies between the two cities before we go to press.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who was wounded in a fight somewhere above Richmond, on Wednesday, died on Thursday. He was one of the most gallant and efficient men in the service, and his death will be universally deplored throughout the Confederacy.

Mighty events are transpiring, and we feel it is no time to speculate. May the God of battles be with our leaders and their heroic veterans and vouchsafe to us that victory which we feel that the justice of our cause authorizes us to expect.

An Agent of the Press Association is now at Petersburg, and such news as it may be proper to make public will no doubt be received before we go to press.

Meantime we again appeal to such of our friends as may get hold of Richmond papers, while we are cut off from that city, to send them to the *Progress*, that we may lay the details of recent operations in Virginia before the public.

P. S. We learn that Richmond papers of Thursday report heavy fighting going on around the City on Wednesday, and we suppose it was there that Gen. Stuart received the wound of which he died the next day. What forces were engaged or what numbers we are unable to say, not having seen a Richmond paper. A rumor prevailed here yesterday that the Yankee force between Petersburg and Richmond was 70,000 strong but this should be received like many other rumors that fill the air, with many grains of allowance. Surely a day or two will give us some satisfactory news of the situation of affairs in Virginia. Meantime let us be patient to take it as it comes and when it comes. Possibly the wires may bring us glad tidings before we go to press.

The Legislature.

The General Assembly of North Carolina will meet at the Capitol at 12 o'clock to-morrow. We notice Hon. Bedford Brown and a few other members in the City. We have made arrangements to give full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the body.

Spring Term of the County Court commences to-day. The Mass Meeting of the Conservatives to make County nominations meets at the Market House at 11 o'clock, and Gov. Vance is to speak at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Holden will not reply to Gov. Vance here or elsewhere, as he thinks this is no time to be canvassing the State for votes.

Quite a heavy rain and hail storm passed over this city yesterday about noon or a little after.—The hail was large and nearly covered the ground; and we fear gardens and growing crops were somewhat injured by it.

All the Yankee officers at Richmond, including those taken at Plymouth, have been sent to Georgia.

From our own Correspondent.

A Deserted Country—A Contrast for Sub- [illegible] &c.

Kinston, May 12, 1864.

For several days I have been promising your readers something relative to the desolation that almost makes the country between here and Newbern a Sahara. But as I sit here in my quiet, comfortable tent, where everything smiles in gladness, I fully realize my inability to paint the promised picture.—They, whose pencils give the inspiring touch to fallen Rome, must sit amid the crumbling columns of the Coliseum; and they who paint the ruins of Baalbec must wander the white around the decayed palace of her many kings: and the historian of Persepolis must write under the shadow of the mighty architraves, in order to give the faithful colors to their splendid pictures of desolation. And while within the realm of desolation below here, *I felt something* of the spirit that should possess the artist ere he portray his genius. But once within the precincts of my own comfortable quarter, and when civilization once more gladdens the vision, the spell has gone; and I must confess that I am unable to do the subject justice.

They alone who are the exiles can know the bitterness of feelings that this desolation brings—they whose once happy and prosperous homes have been laid waste by the Federal Goths and despoilers, and made the habitations only of the winds, weeds, and wild birds and beasts. Travelling down the "Upper Trent Road," where two years ago, I beheld beautiful farms and farm houses, there is nothing now seen save the crumbling chimneys and debris, ruins of the stately mansion. The fences are all gone, burned to ashes by a ruthless soldiery; and the weeds and low pines growing in rank luxuriance where bounteous harvests once smiled. Ornamental and shade trees, once the delights and treasures and the balm of summer days, have been hewn down or wofully disfigured. I passed by one spot that once was a home of opulence and splendor, and not a vestige of building or improvement was now to be seen, except three stately chimneys, towering on their yellow and red ruins, two massive gate posts hacked to pieces, and one solitary elm of the long avenue, where a few lilacs and pinks were struggling to bloom amid the waste and rubbish of the ruins. Is this solitary elm, a solitary martin perched to sing, but his throat only gave one thrill, and the mockery so startled him that he hastened to a more genial clime. Not far from this spot there are the ruins of a once beautiful and thriving church—a church where in the happy days gone by reverent feet went up to the worship of God. Ruined shrine, ruined sanctuary! Thy sacred precincts should have saved thee the torch of the despoiler. But no! Because it once witnessed the defeat of a robber band of Yankees, and was made a shelter for a few tentless "rebel pickets," it must make an immolation on the unholy shrine of fanaticism.

At Pollocksville half of the village has felt their incendiary torch. Two years ago I beheld part of the village in flames applied by their defeated Dutch; visiting it now I discovered that there was once a barricade and house from which our regiment had driven the vandal hordes, had only a rotting chimney as a monitor of their vengeance. Every where I went was traces of their worse than barbarism. It seemed, in the language of Sir Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe,"—like stalking from desolation to desolation." One can scarcely believe the horrors that the Federal soldiery have inflicted upon this country. A *simple accusation* is known to have been enough to subject all that was possessed by citizens claiming Federal protection to fire and confiscation.

Families, whose sympathies were with the Confederacy, who had sons and fathers in its army, have been ejected from their homes, and every thing appropriated and destroyed by the miserable thieves and scoundrels. I tried to count the number of destroyed and ruined mansions and estates between this place and Newbern—and my heart grew sick and appalled at the task, and I ceased. Indeed in the thirty miles below our lines four-fifths of the buildings have been burned; dwelling houses, corn cribs, cotton houses and gins, mills, churches—all alike in their fates. And yet the same people who are doing this, tell you it is to protect you, and give you your rights—tell you it is done to restore brotherhood, and friendship and love. How long, oh people of North Carolina—you who slumber, you who dream, you who hope, and contend for impossibilities, things and policies never to be given by their corrupt government—how long will you think of listening to any false, delusive, syren song that this unprincipled, inhuman, and villainous people dare insult you with? Behold the blighted, sorrow-stricken homes—this desolate waste, once the garden spot of your State—now worse than mocking wilderneses or Arabian deserts. This is the protection, the security, the peace Federal power offers you! Subjugation, white slavery, disfranchisement, ostracism: these are the guerdons of the liberty they give! This is the restoration of the "best government the world ever saw!"

Again I would conjure that faltering few, arouse! gird on a stronger, nobler panoply, and confront the great national enemy. You cannot forget that this is the

> "Clime of the unforgotten brave,
> Whose land from plain to mountain cave
> Was freedom's home or glory's grave. * *
> * * Craven, crouching slave,
> Arise, and make again your own:
> Snatch from the ashes of your sires
> The embers of their former fires;
> And he who in the strife expires
> Will add to their's a name of fear
> That tyranny shall quake to hear,
> And leave his sons a hope, a fame,
> They too will rather die than shame!
> For Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft is ever won!"

But, in returning, I speak of one other subject once more—to speak of the desolation that reigns below here—the thoughts throng upon me.

Where are the people whose once happy homes were these! Gone! Some are in bastiles, with a felon's rations—others are houseless wanderers begging bread, who could once have given their thousands to charity. The young men are in the army of the Confederacy—save a few who keep grog shops, beer saloons and gingercake stores in Yankee vassalage; some of them have graves of honor, stretched from Gettysburg to Galveston. The maidens are sighing with broken hearts and shattered hopes in inhospitable homes. Prayers and tears alike have seemed vain, until the long night of their despair, and hoping against hope deferred, seems about to burst in on us at last in golden, oriental light. Ah, how splendid will be its noonday rays when it does come! Hasten that day, oh, Omnipotent power, and let the wandering refugees return to their homes. VAN.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.—Yesterday one of the inequalities of the present state of things was brought to our attention. Our daily paper is $15 for six months. A gentleman gave us a dollar in silver, and we let him have the paper for six months, and, as things go, got more than we would have received had we been paid in Confederate. Thus, before the war, we got six dollars in specie or its equivalent for a year's subscription—$3 for six months, and now we take one dollar in silver for six months, and of course two dollars for a year.

Thus, then, our nominal rise in price has not been equal to one-third of the depreciation of the currency, or the rise in the price of gold. Other things, however, nearly all other things have kept pace with the depreciation, and some of them gone far beyond it. Thus bacon has gone to 40 prices, beef to 50; chickens about the same, and, indeed, nearly all the necessaries of life are far above even a specie basis.—Things don't work exactly right.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LATEST FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

From the *Examiner* of last Wednesday we take the following concerning the operations in Virginia. There was no news from Lee's army on Tuesday, but no uneasiness was felt for him or his army.

THE ENEMY ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—THEY ARE REPORTED ADVANCING ON THE HANOVER JUNCTION.

Nothing positive has been heard of the work of the Yankee raiders at Beaver Dam. It is supposed, however, that everything there—cars, locomotives, &c., were destroyed. After completing their work there, it is supposed the Yankees struck for Hanover junction. At an early hour yesterday a dispatch was received from Col. Bradley T. Johnson, stating that it was believed that they were advancing against that point; that some prisoners had been captured who reported that the column was advancing from Beaverdam; that they were some three thousand strong, and under the command of Gen. Merritt.

Later accounts received from Col. Bradley Johnston reported that he had yesterday morning a skirmish with the Yankees, and captured several prisoners, and that at 12 o'clock yesterday there was a force of some two or three thousand men at Negro Root, eight miles west of Hanover Junction, who were resting and feeding their horses, with the evident design of making a raid on some point. It was reported that another column was advancing from Beaver Dam.

Another report last night was that the Yankees, ten thousand strong, were marching on Richmond, and that Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart were in close pursuit of them, some two or three hours behind them. To impede their pursuit the Yankees had felled trees on their way, and were making a direct march on the city. This rumor prevailed extensively last night, and caused quite a sensation. It is said that Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed last night that he had good news which he would like to report, but he could not do so at that time.

It is reported that the whole cavalry force of Grant's army has been detached, and has been sent around to make this demonstration against the railroads and Richmond.

A FIGHT AT DUBLIN DEPOT.

As we hinted some days ago as likely to occur, Yankee General Averill has started out on a raid against the Virginia and Tennessee railway. A dispatch was received early yesterday that a portion of his forces had struck the road at Dublin depot, and that a sharp fight had ensued. It is reported that our forces under Jenkins were repulsed, and that he himself was wounded. We have no other particulars of the fight that can be relied on. There were many rumors out last night about the affair, but we do not think them worth repeating.

A private dispatch to Gov. Smith reports that his son, a Lieut. Colonel, was wounded in the fight, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was in the thigh, and not dangerous, no bone being fractured. He was reported to have been taken to a private house, about three miles from Dublin and was getting on quite comfortably.

MOVEMENTS ON THE SOUTHSIDE—A SHARP FIGHT.

Early yesterday morning Gen. Ransom started out from Drewry's Bluff, where he remained for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in force of the enemy's position and strength. Taking Barton's and Gracey's brigades, he proceeded to hunt the enemy, and soon found him in considerable force between Drewry's Bluff and Chester, about three miles from Drewry's Bluff.

A sharp fight ensued. Barton's brigade was at one juncture of the fight thrown in some confusion, but they soon rallied, and handsomely repulsed the enemy, driving them for some distance. The enemy left in his retreat, some few pieces of artillery, but as the limbers were taken away, our men could not carry them off. After pursuing the enemy for some distance, our men fell back to their entrenchments, occupying the same position as when they started out.

We took some eighty prisoners, and our loss was comparatively slight—perhaps not over a hundred.

The enemy was found to be in large force. It is likely that he is also receiving reinforcements from below. A deserter who came in yesterday (a youth who had formerly resided in Richmond,) says that he landed at Bermuda Hundreds on Monday. If this be true, it is clear that troops are still arriving there.

From all indications the enemy is in large force on the Southside, and the movement threatens to become a serious one, yet we believe we are prepared to meet it.

THE VERY LATEST.

The very latest news last night (12 o'clock,) was that the column of Yankees said to be marching from Hanover Junction on Richmond was at Dover Mills, on the James River, eighteen miles above Richmond, evidently determined to cut the canal, and, perhaps, to cross the river and cut the Danville railroad. There was nothing besides this up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

THE NEWS OF THE FIGHT OF YESTERDAY ON THE SOUTHSIDE, AS GATHERED FROM PERSONS ON THE FIELD.

By invitation from Col. Gill, the popular Superintendent of the Petersburg railroad, one of our reporters formed one of a party of some twelve or fifteen gentlemen which left the city yesterday afternoon in a special train for a reconnoissance over the road as far as Chester. They proceeded without encountering anything of interest as far as the bridge over Kirkland's creek, a distance of some 9 miles from the city. There they found the timber on fire which had been felled all through that country, to clear the approach of the several lines of fortification, scattered here and there and covering acres in extent, and the flames hissing and crackling in the air. The fire, fanned by by the strong breeze that blew from the west, had been communicated to the bridge, and the party, by the advice of Mr. Gill, declined to cross the bridge, fearing that it might be wholly destroyed before they could return.

After a pause of a few moments at the bridge, a large number of troops were seen coming down the track of the railroad. They proved to be our men who were engaged in the fight of the morning, and from whom some very interesting particulars of it were learned.

It appears that early yesterday morning Gen. Ransom determined to make a reconnoissance with two brigades for the purpose of ascertainining the position and strength of the enemy. Proceeding out, they encountered the enemy about two miles from the Half-Way House, between the turnpike and railroad.—Here, about nine o'clock, the fight commenced quickly, Gen. Ransom gallantly commanding in person.—Our forces consisted of Barton's and Gracey's brigades; Barton's brigade occupying the right and left of the turnpike, and Gracey's still on the left of them. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven to his fortifications, a distance of a mile and a half. As soon as the retreat began, the Ninth and Fifty-third Virginia dashed in upon the enemy's lines—making no less than two charges—and finally pressed them to their fortifications. In the pursuit of the enemy our men captured a battery and a large number of entrenching tools, but as the horses of the battery had been killed, the guns could not be brought off. In a moment large numbers of reinforcements of the enemy were seen coming up, and it being found they were attempting a flank movement, our men were forced to fall back.

The object of the reconnoisance being accomplished, and the enemy being found in a position strongly fortified and in great force, our troops retired. As they fell back they repeatedly offered the enemy battle, but he dared not to accept it our venture to follow our troops out of reach of his fortifications.

Our casualties was one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Most of the wounded were borne off the field by the ambulance corps. Colonel Cabell of the Thirty-eighth Virginia, is reported mortally wounded.

In prisoners we captured about a hundred, and lost perhaps, some fifty or sixty. The Yankee prisoners taken report that the forces engaged on their side were of Gilmore's command, and principally of the troops withdrawn from before Charleston.

We could learn nothing of the part Gracey's brigade took, as the men with whom our reporter conversed all belonged to Barton's brigade. We doubt not, however, that their participation was equally gallant and successful.

Our troops reported that no firing had been heard during the day in the direction of Petersburg.

THE FIGHT LAST SATURDAY NEAR PORT WALTHALL JUNCTION.

We get some further and interesting particulars of the fight last Saturday near Port Walthall junction, on the railroad, about three miles and a half this side of Petersburg.

Friday night closed in upon the opposing forces after several hours of sharp skirmishing. Saturday morning, at sunrise, found the armies drawn up in line of battle, about half a mile apart, and in full view of each other. Our forces occupied the railroad to the right and left of Mr. Craig's residence, very near to the junction, and the Yankees occupied a position in an adjacent field.

About eleven o'clock skirmishing commenced, when the Surry artillery, under Captain Hankins advanced several hundred yards in front and opened on the enemy with shell. This brought on a sharp fire between the infantry on our left and the advance of the enemy's right. But in thirty minutes the firing on both sides ceased, except here and there a wild shot from the enemy's artillery.

Our forces now made the railroad their line of battle, and about half past two o'clock the enemy opened on them with their artillery in front, and at the same time endeavored to turn our left. They finally succeeded, by overwhelming numbers, in reaching the railroad, but General Hagood, with three South Carolina regiments, (the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh) advanced and drove the enemy back to their line in great confusion.

The fighting continued until about 4 o'clock, and was for the greater portion of the time very severe, our brave and gallant men driving every thing before them.

Our troops were confronted by greatly superior numbers, but they held their ground manfully. Their numbers engaged were twelve or fifteen thousand.—The enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, estimated at one division and two brigades, upon that portion of our line held by General Hagood's brigade. They were in such numbers as to overleap our line, which enabled them to flank and turn our extreme left. This forced Gen. Hagood to change his front, which he did successfully, but the movement necessitated the exposure of our officers and men, and caused the heavy loss which we sustained. The enemy, however, were soon driven back, when the brave South Carolinians re-occupied their original line, and held it successfully against two more assaults of the enemy.

Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson was the senior Brigadier in command, and is said to have behaved with much coolness. Lieutenant General D. H. Hill was also on the ground.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGE ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON ROAD.

For prudential reasons we refrained from noticing the burning of the bridge on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad by the enemy, although we had information of it at the time. But now that it has been made public, no harm can come from giving some particulars of it, which we have been able to obtain.

On Friday night, after the battle of that afternoon, the notorious Speare, with a body of cavalry, started out towards the source of the Blackwater river, and crossed at a point where the stream is easily forded. Here he met no opposition, and made a detour, which brought him to Wakefield depot, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, where he stopped for the night. While there he did not burn the depot, nor interfere with private property, further than to steal horses, corn and provender.

At an early hour Saturday the raiders started for Stony Creek depot, on the Weldon railroad, proceeding by way of Littleton and Sussex Court House.—They reached Littleton, Sussex county, about eleven o'clock, taking the people by surprise. While at Littleton they searched all the houses, stole horses, and broke open the postoffice and destroyed all the letters. They also captured four wagons belonging to the Seventh cavalry, two of which, filled with bacon, were burnt. Two others, containing ammunition, the invaders carried off with them.

The party reached Stony Creek about two o'clock, where they encountered a bridge guard of sixty South Carolina troops, who offered desperate resistance.—After a short fight the guard was captured, having lost ten in killed and wounded. Seven of the enemy were killed.

They burnt Fitzhugh's tavern at the creek, destroyed the railroad bridge, and burnt the depot building, wood sheds, water tank, &c. The railroad employees and others at Stony creek made their escape, but all retreated in the direction of Weldon.—After remaining there some time, Speare and his raiders tilted off in the direction of Nottoway river bridge, four miles below, and said they were going from there on to Jarratt's, Belfield, etc.

Later accounts say that Speare and his raiders did not burn the depot nor the tavern at Stony creek; they did burn the bridge, wood sheds, bridge timbers, lumber and other articles belonging to the company. Such corn as they did not feed to their horses the Yankees burnt. They tore up but little of the track. A shell passed through the depot, and another bursted in the second story of the tavern.

The bridge guard, sixty in number, got into the pit of the turn table, and for two and a half hours, offered most gallant resistance. They were finally entirely surrounded and forced to surrender. Seven of the Yankees were killed and several wounded.—Among the killed was a Lieut. John Mayes, whose death Speare deeply lamented, saying that he was the most efficient officer in his command. But one of the bridge guard was wounded, and he not fatally. The dweling of Mr. Gee, near the creek, was burned by the enemy.

Accounts estimate the number of this raiding party at eighteen hundred or two thousand, although others think they numbered at least three thousand. They had six pieces of artillery.

THE FIGHT NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE BETWEEN FITZHUGH LEE AND THE ENEMY.

From a gentleman (one of the true patriot's of the war,) who participated and was wounded in the battle near Spotsylvania Court House, we have an intelligent and connected statement of the affair, of which there have been so many different versions.

It appears that the battle opened at Todd's tavern, about a mile and a half above Spotsylvania Court House, and lasted continuously from Thursday to Sunday. The forces on our side were a portion of General Fitzhugh Lee's command, and consisted of Wickham's and Lomax's brigades. The fight opened on Thursday evening, Lomax's brigade engaging the enemy, and driving them back some distance. During that night the enemy took a strong position, and on Friday the fight was renewed by Wickham's brigade, (Lomax's being held in reserve that day,) a little in advance of the ground occupied on the day before. On Friday night the enemy fell back behind Todd's tavern, their advance being posted within a short distance of the building. On Saturday it became the turn of Lomax's brigade to engage the enemy, (Wickham's being held in reserve,) and the fight opened at an early hour and continued until ten o'clock, when our forces fell back to the old lines occupied by them in the fight of the second day. Lomax held his position until evening, when he was forced back by the enemy to the line held by us on the first day, in rear of a barricade across the road formed by the felling of trees. The enemy continued to press us, and here General Fitzhugh Lee ordered up Wickham's brigade and threw out skirmishers—Wickham's brigade deploying the enemy on the right of the road leading from Todd's tavern to Spotsylvania Court House, and Lomax's on the left, with General Fitzhugh Lee commanding in person and passing up and down the lines. He was said to be very cool, and gave orders to his men, who had been dismounted for the most part in this fight, owing to the dense forest and thick undergrowth, not to fire until the enemy got within thirty yards of them. "Then," continued he, "take good aim, and let them have it, and then I want you to go over after them." The enemy continued to advance, when General Fitzhugh Lee gave the order, in a clear, distinct voice, "fire." Then ensued a most desperate and stubborn fight, resulting in the enemy being driven back. Our men seeing that they had gained the day, gave here a yell—such as "rebels" only can—when the Yankees broke and ran, closely pursued by our men for a distance of half a mile.

After this, on Saturday night, our forces withdrew from the fatigue of battle, and the Third Virginia cavalry were posted as pickets at the barricade for that night. Early Sunday morning the Yankees strongly reinforced during the night, attacked the Third Virginia cavalry on post, who, before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, continued to fall back until supports could be brought up. This was quickly done, and the fight raged until seven o'clock, when General Fitzhugh Lee, seeing that his force was too small to resist the enemy, who were in very heavy force, with both cavalry and infantry, began to retire in the direction of Spotsylvania Court House, falling back slowly and contesting every inch of ground. At this critical juncture, about ten o'clock in the morning, a large force of "our infantry, under General Anderson came up and succeeded in repulsing the enemy "with great slaughter" as General Lee stated in his official dispatch.

The enemy fought with great stubbornness, for he was fighting to carry an important point—to open his way clear to Fredericksburg. He had a very large force—two divisions of cavalry and a brigade of regulars, all under immediate command of General Sedgwick.

In the fights of Friday and Saturday of General Fitzhugh Lee with the enemy, we captured some sixty prisoners, among whom were some five or six officers. They report their loss at some three to four hundred. Our loss in the same fights was about two hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing.

Our officers are said to have displayed the most conspicuous valor in this fight. All along the lines, amidst a perfect hail of bullets, they rode cheering our men on to victory. While in the act of leading his men on with his arm uplifted, Colonel Owens had a finger shot off. Not stopping for this, he deliberately drew his pistol with his other hand and shot the Yankee dead by his side who had just fired on him. There is one instance of individual heroism that deserves to be mentioned. In the thickest of the fight, when our lines were wavering, and the opposing forces were within seventy-five yards of each other, a courier dashed between them and cheered our men in their charge. The name of the brave young man we did not learn.

The *Examiner* of Wednesday says, editorially: No new battle has occurred in Northern Virginia, and there are evidences of a wide and deep demoralization among the Federal troops. But the struggle is far from being over in that quarter. Grant must take or lose all, and he will not renounce the game until his last shot is expended. His real numbers appear to have been equal to the highest estimate placed upon them. When he crossed the Rapidan there were two reports—one that he came with a hundred thousand, the other that he brought two hundred thousand men. The latter statement appears to have been the truth, for he could not otherwise have come to the scratch again and again, unless he possessed prodigious numbers of fresh troops.

Meantime, the enemy have sent out strong raiding forces in every direction, cutting the railroads leading to and from Richmond. Their policy is evidently to prevent Lee from reinforcements or supplies, and so cause his retreat. The most important of these forces is one consisting of three divisions of cavalry, which last night were at Negrofoot, nineteen miles from this city, and approaching it. That the telegraphic wires of the city defences were four times cut in twenty-four hours by their emissaries, indicates an intention to attack the city if they find themselves able to do so; and if they attack at all, they will do so this morning. Let every man able to fire a gun, now to his post.

Western North Carolina.

Though living in an obscure region, and as many thought in the commencement of the war a safe and secure locality, no people in the Confederacy have suffered more from the ravages of the struggle than some of our citizens living beyond the Blue Ridge. We have a letter before us, from Madison county, which exhibits that country in a most deplorable condition, and without protection from some quarter all law and order will soon disappear and anarchy will reign supreme. Our correspondent says:

"There is a small band of the worst men on earth who mostly stay upon Laurel, slipping over occasionally killing men and robbing the people. On last Tuesday morning about 14 men and 3 women came over the mountain on the head of West Fork, in this county, and killed one man and beat another nearly to death, and then robbed several citizens. On their return they were pursued by some of our forces and overtaken and fired upon at Mars College, but all made their escape except one man and one woman who were captured. The women were armed with revolvers and took a hand in the murder and robbery. The women were all from Buncombe county—The prisoners taken belong to the 29th Regiment N. C. Troops:

"The Yankees are tearing up the railroad from Bull's Gap as far up towards Virginia as they can get. There are no Yankees nearer here than Bull's Gap worth naming. They say that Lee will have no other way to leave Richmond only by way of East Tennessee, &c. The people are leaving here and going to the Yankees. Several families have gone from here."

While some of the best men of the service in our country are from these mountain counties—men who are now defending us and all we have on the gory fields of Virginia, tories and Yakees are robbing their families and murdering peaceable citizens. God grant that the day of deliverence may be near at hand.